Reg. No. 08/14570/1993 dt. 26-7-1993

Jamkhandi Sugars Ltd., ಜಮಖಂಡಿ ಶುಗರ್ಸ್ ನಿ. ಜಮಖಂಡಿ. GSTIN No: 29AAACJ8575C1ZD



OFF: 254161/2/3/4 STD: 08353 Tele Fax: 08353 - 254160. CIN No. U85110KA1993PLC014570 CUG No. 7022022148 / 149

Date: 29.07.2019

JSL/Mfg/Env- Audit-Sugar/2019-20/2141

To,

The member Secretary Karnataka state pollution control Board #48 Parisar Bhavan 4<sup>th</sup> and 5<sup>th</sup> Floor, Church Street Bangalore-560001

Submitted through: Environmental Officer, Regional Office, KSPCB, Bagalkot.

Subject: - submission of Environment Statement For the financial year 2018-19-Reg.

R/sir,

With reference to above cited subject, we are enclosing herewith the Environment Statement for financial year 2018-19 for our "M/s Jamkhandi Sugars ltd" located at Hirepadasalgi village, Nagnur Post-587301, Jamkhandi Taluk, Bagalkot District, Karnataka. Kindly acknowledge the receipt, So that we can upload the same in our company website.

Thanking You,

Yours Faithfully, For Jamkhandi Sugars Limited

V.Sivaprakasam **Managing Director** 

Encl: Two copies of Environmental Statement.



# ENVIRONMENTAL STATEMENT FOR THE FINANCIAL YEAR 2018-2019

Submitted By



M/s. Jamkhandi Sugars Ltd., Unit I

Post: Hirepadasalgi, Nagnur, Tal: Jamkhandi Dist: Bagalkot – 587301



# ENVIRONMENTAL STATEMENT FORM-V (See rule 14)

# ENVIRONMENTAL STATEMENT FOR THE FINANCIAL YEAR ENDING 31 ST MARCH 2017

#### Name and address of the owner/ V.Sivaprakasam. i. occupier of the industry **Managing Director** M/s Jamkhandi Sugars Ltd.,(Unit I) Post: Hirepadasalgi, Nagnur, Tal: Jamkhandi Dist: Bagalkot - 587301 **Operation or Process** Primary-(SIC CODE)-2000 Industry category Primary-(STC ii. Code) Secondary- (STC Code) Secondary-(SIC CODE)-2061 Category : Red , Size: Large **Production Category-Units** White crystal sugar with sugar cane iii. crushing capacity of 5000 TCD and 27 MW/hr cogeneration Year of establishment 2001 iv. 26.06.2018 Date of Last Environmental v. Statement submitted No. of Employees 425 no's vi.

#### PART-A



## PART-B

# Water and Raw Material Consumption

# Water Consumption in $m^3/d$

Water Consumption	2017-18	2018-19	
Process	88	79	
Cooling (including washing and boiler feed)	122	192*	
Domestic	17	16	

• Indicates process condensate wateronly.

## **I PRODUCTS**

	Process water consumption per unit of Product Output		
Name of the Products	During the current financial year 2017-18	During the current financial year 2018-19	
Sugar	0.44	0.39	

# ii. Raw Material Consumption

	Product	Consumption of raw material per unit of output		
Raw Materials		During the current financial year 2017-18	During the current financial year 2018-19	
Sugar Cane	Crystal white	9.37	8.66	
Lime	Sugar	0.015	0.011	
O.P. Acid		0.00036	0.00038	
Sulfur		0.00502	0.0033	
Caustic Soda		0.00010	0.000543	
Lubricants				
(Kgs/MT of Sugar		0.0080	0.0081	
cane crushed)				



1.

# PART-C

# Pollution discharged to environment / unit of output

(Parameters as specified in the consent issued)

Pollutants	Discharge of	<b>Concentration of</b>	Reasons	
	pollutants	Pollutants		
8	(Kg/day)	discharged		
		mg/volume		
Water	<ul> <li>Domestic e soak pit.</li> <li>Effluents fi consisting of tank, pressure</li> <li>Monitoring of will be o laboratories.</li> </ul>	<ul> <li>Domestic effluent is treated in septic tank and soak pit.</li> <li>Effluents from washings are treated in an ETP consisting of collection cum reaction tank, settling tank, pressure sand filter and final collection tank.</li> <li>Monitoring of the characteristics of effluent washings will be outsourced to KSPCB empanelled laboratories</li> </ul>		
Air	<ul> <li>Emission from chimney of 90 scrubber re atmosphere</li> <li>725 KVA, DG respectively</li> </ul>	m 90 TPH boiler, 70 0 mt and 56 mts pass espectively before set is equipped with c	TPH boiler with s though ESP, Wet emitting in to chimney of 20 mts.	
<ul> <li>Monitoring reports are enclosed herewith for your kind perusal</li> </ul>				

# PART-D

## HAZARDOUS WASTE

(As specified under the Hazardous Waste (Management and Handling Rules, 1989))

	Hazardous Waste	Total Quantity (T/annum)		
		<b>During the Current</b>	<b>During the Current</b>	
		Financial Year 2017-	Financial Year 2018-19	
		18		
a)	From Process	140Ltrs/ annum used	140Ltrs/ annum used	
b)	From Pollution Control	within the premises as	within the premises as	
	facilities	lubricants	lubricants	



#### SOLID WASTE

SR.NO	Solid waste	Total Quantity			
		<b>During the Current</b>		<b>During the Current</b>	
		Financial Year 2017-		<b>Financial Year</b>	
		2018		2018-2019	
	a) From Process	Ash	4080 MT	Ash	1833
		Press	21622MT		MT
		mud		Press	19369
				mud	MT
	b) From Pollution Control facility	ETP sludge		ETP sludge	
	(Organic Sludge)	18.5T/day		18.0 T/A	
	c) Quantity recycled or reutilized	Bagasse =205588.00		Bagasse =183317.00	
	within the unit	MT		MT	

#### PART-F

Please specify the characterization (in terms of Composition and quantum) of hazardous as well as solid wastes and indicate disposal practice adopted for both these categories of wastes.

The Hazardous waste generation is from D.G. Set of capacities 725 KVA, 500 KVA and 320 KVA DG set in the form of used oil and is classified under Category No.5.1 according to Hazardous Wastes (Management & Handling) Amended rules 2003. The quantity is approximately 140 lts /annum the quantity solely depends on the usage of D.G. Sets (more usage when there is no power supply). This is stored securely in sealed barrels in the premises and used as a lubricant in the mill gear.

The ash is mixed with press mud and sold as manure to member farmers.

#### PART G

Impact of the pollution control measures taken on the conservation of natural resources and consequently on the cost of production

A. Impact of pollution abatement on conservation

#### a. Cleaner Effluents

During the manufacturing process, wastewater is generated from various sections viz. process, washing area, domestic activity.,

The consumption of fresh water is kept in control because of production planning, maintaining dedicated production facility and optimization of wash water amount.

b. Resource Conservation & Recovery

Proper production planning and quality management techniques have resulted in lesser consumption of raw material which has resulted in lesser wastage of raw material, which earlier used to reach E.T.P.

#### <u>c. Solid Waste Reuse</u>

Bagasse generated as a byproduct from the sugar industry is reused as fuel for captive power plant.

The sludge generation from E.T.P. is partly used as manure in the plant premises. The remaining sludge is given free of cost to member farmers to use as manure.

B. Impact of pollution abatement on the cost of production

The expenditure incurred on the maintenance and running of the ETP works out to be 1.5 Crores this year. This includes the cost of chemicals, machinery repairs, and replacement of parts, manpower, Buffer tank and UASB-reactor.

#### PART-H

Additional measures/investment proposal for environmental protection including abatement of pollution, prevention of pollution

The company has already adopted various quality systems and improved manufacturing discipline. This has resulted in material conservation and waste reduction this year.

The industry has reduced its fuel consumption this year considerably compared to previous year. The indirect benefits are lesser emission of pollutants, maintenance of ambient air quality and energy conservation.

#### PART-I

#### MISCELLANEOUS

Any other particulars in respect of environmental protection and abatement of pollution.

The industry shall try to utilize all the treated effluent optimally for growing more trees in the premises.

Date: - 29.07.2019 Place: - Hirepadasalgi



For Jamkhandi Sugars Ltd

V.Sivaprakasam. Managing Director